

TERM3 – Art Program

Because the paper Batik did not work very successfully, you might like to have a go with some fabric and cold wax. Here are the instructions I have made for the senior school.

It might take a few weeks, so it might be a good idea to have another activity going at the same time.

Batik Place Mats.

Look at sarongs and at the images on the net address

Discuss the way that batik is made: by using wax to keep the colours that are needed. E.g white areas first, then yellow, then red or blue depending on the colours wanted in the end.

Discuss design. Look at Chinese and Japanese Design books for inspiration.

Materials Used

Cotton Shirting

Procion Dyes

Cold Wax

Method

Draw design lightly onto fabric, or draw design onto a piece of A3 paper, then place fabric on top and follow the pattern.

Begin with all areas that are to be kept white: It's probably a good idea to keep white areas small and fine. Dots and fine lines are probably ideal.

Draw these on with the cold wax- Remember the parts that you fill in will remain white.

Then dip the fabric into yellow dye. DRY COMPLETELY.

The next week, repeat the process, and dip the fabric into either blue or red dye.

If you like, you can repeat the process with a deeper colour

Use the cold wax to block out the areas that you want to keep that colour.

Students should realize that yellow, followed by red will produce an orange. And yellow followed by blue will produce a green.

Sewn Felt -Spirit Creatures.(Totoro)

These will end up being little sewn critters, which are based on the forest spirits in the movie, TOTORO, so the first thing to do is to revisit the movie and discuss the significance of the spirit characters.

You might like to look at some of the other “spirit creatures” in literature such as May Gibbs “Gumnut Babies” or the forest spirits found in most fairy stories.

Next go for a walk around our school yard and look at the plants and trees. Look for places that might be inhabited by our own tree spirits.

N.B. Some ideas for teaching sewing.

- ***Do NOT let students double the thread and tie a knot.***
- ***Teach students to attach thread firmly by making three stitches on top of one another. This will not pull out.***
- ***Teach them to hold the thread behind the needle while pulling the thread through and say. “In, out, hold, pull all the way through.”In this way students are less likely to get knots and loops.***
- ***At the end remind students that they must finish the way that they started. That is with three stitches in the same place.***
- ***This may be one of the few times your students will have the chance to learn to sew.***

METHOD

Cut two simple shapes that have a straight bottom. Triangle, or egg shaped are probably good shapes.

Cut out a bottom.

Sew first two shapes together using a simple running stitch.

Sew 3/4 of the way around joining the bottom to the sides.

Stuff with polyester stuffing and finish sewing.

Decorate with buttons (sewn on) or pieces of felt glued with fabric glue.

After you have completed your "TOTOROS" take them out into the play ground and place them in their tree. Take some photos and write some stories about the wonderful adventures your spirit creatures have.

Chinese Lanterns-Moon Festival-

To fit in with our work about space, you might investigate how the moon and stars are represented in literature. Etseko is using the Japanese story of the Rabbit and the Moon in her program, but there are many others.

The Mid-Autumn Festival, also known as the Moon Festival or [Zhongqiu Festival](#) ([traditional Chinese](#): 中秋節; [simplified Chinese](#): 中秋节; [pinyin](#): [Zhōngqiūjié](#); [Vietnamese](#): Tết Trung Thu), is a popular harvest festival celebrated by [Chinese](#) and [Vietnamese people](#), dating back over 3,000 years to [moon worship](#) in [China's Shang Dynasty](#). It was first called Zhongqiu Jie (literally "Mid-Autumn Festival") in the [Zhou Dynasty](#).^[1] In [Malaysia](#), [Singapore](#), and [the Philippines](#), it is also sometimes referred to as the Lantern Festival or Mooncake Festival.

The Mid-Autumn Festival is held on the 15th day of the eighth month in the [Chinese calendar](#), which is in September or early October in the [Gregorian calendar](#). It is a date that parallels the [autumnal equinox](#) of the [solar calendar](#), when the moon is at its fullest and roundest. The traditional food of this festival is the [mooncake](#), of which there are many different varieties.

The Mid-Autumn Festival is one of the few most important holidays in the Chinese calendar, the others being [Chinese New Year](#) and [Winter Solstice](#), and is a legal holiday in several countries. Farmers celebrate the end of the fall harvesting season on this date. Traditionally on this day, Chinese family

members and friends will gather to admire the bright mid-autumn [harvest moon](#), and eat moon cakes and [pomelos](#) under the moon together. Accompanying the celebration, there are additional cultural or regional customs, such as:

Here are some stories about the moon taken from the Net

The Stories of the Chinese Mid Autumn Festival

I. The Lady - Chang Er



The time of this story is around 2170 B.C. The earth once had ten suns circling over it, each took its turn to illuminate to the earth. But one day all ten suns appeared together, scorching the earth with their heat. The earth was saved by a strong and tyrannical archer Hou Yi. He succeeded in shooting down nine of the suns. One day, Hou Yi stole the elixir of life from a goddess. However his beautiful wife Chang Er drank the elixir of life in order to save the people from her husband's tyrannical rule. After drinking it, she found herself floating and flew to the moon. Hou Yi loved his divinely beautiful wife so much, he didn't shoot down the moon.

Note: [Chang'e 1 Lunar orbiter](#) was launched to the moon on October 24, 2007. The Chang'e moon satellite, named after Chang Er, will take 3-D images of the moon surface for yearlong. This is the groundwork for the next [Lunar Lander](#) (Chang'e 2) project in 2012 , [Lunar Sample Return](#) (Chang'e 3) in 2017 and Chinese astronaut on the moon project.

Update: The [Chinese moon probe](#), called Chang'e 2, launched on October 1, 2010 to commemorate the 61st China National Independent Day. Chang'e 3 spacecraft is scheduled to land on the moon in 2013.

II. The Man - Wu Kang



Wu Kang was a shiftless fellow who changed apprenticeships all the time. One day he decided that he wanted to be an immortal. Wu Kang then went to live in the mountains where he importuned an immortal to teach him. First the immortal taught him about the herbs used to cure sickness, but after three days his characteristic restlessness returned and he asked the immortal to teach him something else. So the immortal to teach him chess, but after a short while Wu Kang's enthusiasm again waned. Then Wu Kang was given the books of immortality to study. Of course, Wu Kang became bored within a few days, and asked if they could travel to some new and exciting place. Angered with Wu Kang's impatience, the master banished Wu Kang to the Moon Palace telling him that he must cut down a huge cassia tree before he could return to earth. Though Wu Kang chopped day and night, the magical tree restored itself with each blow, and thus he is up there chopping still.

III. The Hare - Jade Rabbit



In this legend, three fairy sages transformed themselves into pitiful old men and begged for something to eat from a fox, a monkey and a rabbit. The fox and the monkey both had food to give to the old men, but the rabbit, empty-handed, offered his own flesh instead, jumping into a blazing fire to cook himself. The sages were so touched by the rabbit's sacrifice that they let him live in the Moon Palace where he became the "Jade Rabbit."

IV. The Cake - Moon Cake



During the Yuan dynasty (A.D.1280-1368) China was ruled by the Mongolian people. Leaders from the preceding Sung dynasty (A.D.960-1280) were unhappy at submitting to foreign rule, and set how to coordinate the rebellion without it being discovered. The leaders of the rebellion, knowing that the Moon Festival was drawing near, ordered the making of special cakes. Backed into each moon cake was a message with the outline of the attack. On the night of the Moon Festival, the rebels successfully attacked and overthrew the government. What followed was the establishment of the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1368-1644). Today, moon cakes are eaten to commemorate this legend.

Chinese Lantern Craft



You will need:

Black card (or red, for a more traditional Chinese lantern)

Pencil

Lots of different coloured tissue paper.

PVA

Thread to hang

Stapler

Instructions:

Draw your design on to the black card.

When you are happy cut out your 'windows'.

Older children may like to try more complex designs..

Glue around the edges of the windows and cover with tissue paper.

Roll the card into a cylinder shape and staple together. Make two holes at the top and thread through some wool or thread to hang.

Sky Dragons-

Look at pictures of dragons and how they are use in Asian mythology. Discuss the important features of dragons and what they mean. How are they different to the dragons from the West??